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CHILE WILL KEEP UP PRESENT RELATIONS, NEW LEADER STATES

Seek to Maintain Unchanged Contact With Foreign Lands, Says President Rios

AXIS ENVOYS AT RITES

Argentina and Chile to Sign Economic Pact—Closer Ties Seen Necessary

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 3.—Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, new President of the Republic of Chile, declared yesterday in his radio speech from the Alameda Palace that the Government of Chile will seek to cultivate foreign relations which Chile at present maintains and that it will faithfully carry out duties of continental solidarity, according to reports received here from Santiago.

The declaration was made at his inaugural ceremonies, which were held in Santiago yesterday before both houses of Congress where diplomatic representatives of 36 nations, including Japan, Germany and Italy, were present, reports add.

The term of the new President runs for a period of six years from 1942 to 1948.

Agreement Expected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 2.—As an outcome of the present visit to Chile by Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, a definite economic agreement may be signed between the Governments of Argentina and Chile, reliable quarters here indicated today.

It is viewed that the fervent attempts by these Governments to maintain strict neutrality despite the adoption of opposite policies by other South American Republics renders closer economic collaboration between Argentina and Chile an urgent necessity.

In the complete absence of coal shipments from the British Isles, Argentina's monthly need of 60,000 tons is expected to be made by Chile which produces an average of 180,000 tons of coal per month. With an acceleration of production now being encouraged in Chilean mines the fuel requirements of the two countries may be ample now.

Meanwhile, Argentina will abide by the agreement by supplying Chile with meat products, cereals, scrap iron and cement. The latter is of vital importance for the reconstruction work now progressing in the wake of its disastrous earthquake of 1939.

While Argentina can also look forward to Chile's abundant sulphur and nitrate deposits to support its lucrative grape industry, the present problem is the critical shortage of transit facilities.

Plans are known to have been mooted to inaugurate an air route between the two republics as well as to utilize the Argentine merchant fleet, but no definite statements have been divulged.

Trade Treaty Sought

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—L. Dasso, Peruvian Finance Minister, left Peru for Washington yesterday, presumably to negotiate with United States authorities for a $29,000,000 Lease-Lend loan, it is reported here from Lima today.

While intending to suggest the purchase of Peruvian cotton by United States, Mr. Dasse is expected to extend his discussions to secure a Peruvian-United States trade and commerce treaty, the dispatch said.

SHIP, HELD UP BY BRITISH FINALLY REACHES GREECE

Grain on Board, Bought Over One Year Ago—Agreement Said Broken by London

Transocean

ATHENS, March 18.—The Swedish steamer Rodermazzo arrived at Piraeus yesterday with a cargo of 7,000 tons of grain.

This shipment constitutes a part of 70,000 tons of Australian grain which was purchased by the Greek Government over a year ago. It was agreed upon at that time between the Greek and British Governments that Britain would not interfere with the transportation of this grain even in case Greece should be occupied by the Axis Powers.

Despite this agreement and assurances given by Britain, she had for many months refused to allow such grain shipments to go through. Britain released the grain only at the intervention of the International Red Cross and other institutions.

Germany and Italy, on the other hand, have shipped considerable quantities from their own grain stocks to Greece, although they were not obliged to do so under international law.

Sterling Examples of Japan's Motherhood Given by Hiraide, Move Audience to Tears

Glowing Anecdotes of Sons' Heroism, Made Possible Through Maternal Self-Sacrifice, Revealed by Navy Spokesman

Thousands of women who packed the Hibiya Amphitheater wept with emotion as they heard Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman, deliver a lengthy speech in praising the spirit of the nine War Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla and their mothers who brought up such heroes, on April 2.

Captain Hiraide's speech, which was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up, was, in substance, as follows:

"Without mothers, there can be no war in this world for the simple reason that the population will decrease gradually, but as such an eventuality can never happen, war must be considered inevitable. As long as there is armed conflict, preparation is necessary at all times to score decisive victory, in which connection, good mothers are necessary to bring up good soldiers.

"In the shadow of those who died heroically and willingly for the State since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, one should not overlook the hidden efforts of the great mothers, who strived for the fundamental makings of soldiery spirit in their sons.

"For instance, the mothers of the nine War Gods, who shared the fate of their special submarines in the deeps of Pearl Harbor in Honolulu each had a different status in life, different mode of living and different family formalities, but there were things which were common to all of them. They all had the self-sacrificing spirit; they never complained over the sacrifices and never worried about the future.

"They were the possessors of an iron will deep in their hearts, but at the same time, they were genile in manner and did not scold their children. Above all, they never boasted of their accomplishments and did not even think that these heroes were made possible through their untiring efforts.

U.S. Wives Compared

"There is a world of difference in the spirit of the American mothers. When they are married, they seek their own pleasure or try to make the most of their lives instead of giving heed to genealogy or their parents.

"Whenever naval training is to last more than three months in the United States, the officials arrange matters so that the wives of the officers and men can follow the fleet in a special vessel. This is because of a law, which stipulates that a woman can divorce her husband if he stays away from home for more than three months.

"During this period, their children are left either in the care of their relatives or maid servants. Such a condition is absolutely unthinkable to the Japanese mothers, but nevertheless, this is what happens in America.

"The American submarines doubtless are ordered to carry out guerilla tactics against Japan, but if they foresee a danger or know that the object of their assault is a fortified zone, they dare not carry out the attack but instead always search for an easy prey such as unarmed hospital ships or transports, which have already discharged their duties.

"When the members of the Special Attack Flotilla were wreaking havoc on the enemy naval base, there was a certain First-Lieutenant leading a squadron of Japanese fighter planes. After successfully fulfilling his mission, he led his corps back to a stipulated place over Oahu Island, where another plane was waiting to lead them back to the aircraft carrier.

"When he sighted the waiting plane, the First-Lieutenant, after instructing his men to go back to the carrier, signalled that his fuel tank had been shot through and that it was absolutely impossible for him to fly the distance to the floating base.

"Waving his hand in farewell to his subordinates, the First-Lieutenant quickly headed back for the enemy base, and after spending the last round of bullets in downing enemy planes over Wheeler airfield, he purposely nose-dived for a hangar.

Subordinates Follow

"The story does not end here. Two of his subordinates, who saw their commander turning back to the enemy base, did not have the heart to return to safety by forsaking their superior officer. Waiting until the commander was out of sight, for they would be ordered to return had he seen them following, the two pilots likewise headed for the same airfield and crashed purposely into enemy hangars after firing the last of their bullets.

"The First-Lieutenant, it was later discovered, was the only son of a country couple but that his father had passed away long before he became of age. His mother, undergoing innumerable difficulties, had reared him single-handed.

"When she heard the news of the death of her son, she simply said: 'I brought him up for no reason than to offer him to the service of the State'. I can well imagine the inmost thought that dwelled in the mother's heart at that moment, but I cannot help but praise her gallantry which symbolizes the true spirit of the mother of Japanese soldiers.

"One youthful member of the Boys' Air Corps who participated in an attack on the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, said that gazing through the sight of his machine-gun as he was diving toward the object which was firing 60,000 shells per minute toward his direction, he saw the image of his mother reflected in the laying apparatus. Maternal love is so strong and deep that even at such a pressing moment, it serves to inspire the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers.

"At another occasion, when a

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH MASSING TROOPS ALONG CRIMEA SECTORS

Offensive on East Front Expected as Strong Reinforcements Rushed by Germany

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—With the recent arrival of strong German reinforcements in Crimea a tremendous spurt in the Axis offensive on the eastern front is expected, according to a report by the Exchange Telegraph, quoting the Tidningarnas Telegrambyr central news agency of Sweden, received here yesterday.

Germany is severely restricting civilian railway traffic, indicating that the lines are being used to rush mass reinforcements to vital sectors of the eastern front for an impending German spring drive against the Soviet Union, the dispatch disclosed.

Soviet Offensive Failure

Domei

ROME, April 2.—With the approach of spring in the northern hemisphere, the Soviet winter counter-offensive upon which the United Nations relied so much has failed completely, Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, declared in his newspaper today.

Everywhere on the Soviet front the Germans and the Italians are holding firmly established lines and such lines undoubtedly will prove effective in the coming operations, he said.

Pointing out that the horrors of the Soviet winter were unable to affect physically and mentally the Axis forces Mr. Gayda declared during the bad season, on which was based one of the fundamental hopes of London, Washington and Moscow, Italian soldiers showed that they not only were able to withstand the cold winter but effectively carried out counter-attacks against the Soviet troops as well, thus discounting completely the United States' belief that Axis troops were not trained for winter operations.

WAR GODS TO BE HONORED WITH ELABORATE FUNERAL

To Take Place on April 8 for Special Attack Flotilla Heroes

A combined funeral rite will be held from 2 p.m. on April 8, at Hibiya Park for the nine War Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla, who had given up their lives in their heroic attack upon Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The proceedings of the rite has been set as follows:

At 1:30 p.m., the procession will leave the main entrance of the Navy Ministry, from where it will march to Hibiya Park in the order of the guide, the ritualist, the casket, which will be placed on a gun carriage, the chief mourner, the superviser of the rite, and the families and relatives of the War Gods.

After leaving the entrance of the Navy Ministry, the procession will turn right, pass through the street lying between the Navy Ministry and the Supreme Court, turn right again at the rear entrance of Hibiya Park and go out to Uchisaiwaicho in front of the Hypothec Bank.

Subsequently, it will march along the tram line and turn left into the main entrance of the park facing the Imperial Hotel, from where it will proceed to the ceremonial grounds in the park.

After the ceremony to be performed in Shinto rites, reading of memorial messages and the salutes by the guards of honor will follow.

This will be followed by addresses to be given by the chief mourner, the superviser of the rite, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, who will be represented by a proxy.

Word of thanks will then be given on behalf of the families, after which the chairman of the Funeral Rites Committee will close the ceremony at 3:30 with his address. This solemn rite which will be held amidst the gratitude of the whole nation will be followed by a public service, which is expected to end at 4:30 p.m.

Scene of Enemy Devastation

Tanjong Priok Harbor at Batavia is now a mass of crumpled steel and falling masonry due to the vandalistic efforts of the retreating Allied troopers from Java. Unable to face the Japanese in a frontal clash, the frustrated enemy, all along the East Asian front are resorting to the negative and destructive tactic of a "scorched earth" policy. (Censored by War Ministry)

JAPANESE EVACUEES SENT TO HINTERLAND

140,000 From West Coast of U.S. to Work in Rural Regions

Domei

VICHY, April 1.—The mass evacuation of about 140,000 Japanese residents to the interior of the United States from the Pacific coast, including 120,000 from California, 14,000 from Washington and 4,500 from Oregon, will begin tomorrow, Havas reported here from Los Angeles today.

The Japanese will be employed by the American Government in rural regions of undisclosed Mid-Western states, the report added.

First Meeting Held

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—The Allied Pacific War Council met for the first time in Washington yesterday but adjourned after a preliminary discussion of policies which followed a formal exchange of greetings among attending delegates, it was revealed here today from Washington.

The conversations are scheduled to extend throughout next week in order to determine the methods of distributing arms and ammunition to all Allied fronts in the Pacific as well as other basic military problems relative to the Allied war effort, the dispatch added.

Standley at Teheran

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Admiral William H. Standley, newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Kuibishev, after inspecting the supply route through Iran to the Soviet Union, has arrived in Teheran, according to an Ankara report received here today.

Admiral Standley is scheduled to resume in a few days his trip to Kuibishev via the Caucasus, the report stated.

INDUSTRIALIZATION PLAN OF NORTH CHINA STUDIED

Change-Over From Supplier of Raw Materials to Heavy Industry Center Pushed

The exigencies of war have provided impetus for a plan now under serious examination by the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Industrial Council to convert North China from its present position as supplier of raw materials to a center of heavy industries, utilizing coal, iron and salt resources found on the spot, according to the Nichi Nichi.

1. The industrial development of North China is to place major importance on the four resources; iron, coal, salt and cotton.

2. Coal liquefaction and iron refining industries in North China are to be fostered; the processing technique in Japan is to be utilized for unfinished products supplied by North China.

3. The refining industry in North China is to use present facilities, drawing upon the technical skill of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, while North China enterprises in conjunction with the Teikoku Fuel Company will expedite the coal-liquefaction industry, financed by the North China Development Company.

4. An initial five-year plan is to be set up toward realization of this industrialization of North China.

Japanese Nicknamed 'Malay Tiger' Wins Army's Laurels for Swashbuckling Feats

From the jungles of Malaya comes a rip-roaring story, a story of consuming love and overpowering hate, of burning patriotism and perilous adventure, centering round the strange enigmatic figure of a lone Japanese youth known as Rajah Harriman, the "Malay Tiger," a figure as dramatic and powerful as any that ever graced the pages of Leo Tolstoi or Victor Hugo, reports the Asahi.

Unreeling the dramatic exploits of this adventuresome swashbuckling two-fisted hero, the episode dates back to some years before the outbreak of the war when the whole of northern Malaya was terrorized by the exploits of a large band of 3,000 armed Malays with this strange Japanese youth as its leader.

Strangely enough the Malay people were never molested by this gang of outlaws. Rajah Harriman's slogan was "Down with the powerful, and help the weak!" His fame spread far and wide as a friend of the Malays, but against the British and the Chinese he waged ceaseless warfare, and earned from them the sobriquet of the "Malay Tiger."

With the outbreak of the war, the "Malay Tiger" and his men entered the service of the Imperial Army. The "Tiger" became a secret service agent, and the gang did meritorious service as a fifth column corps of the Imperial Forces.

Exploits Are Revealed

The "Tiger" died in Shonan Island, and the story of his remarkable life might have been buried in the dust of oblivion but for the reports of Major Iwaichi Fujihara, who had known the youth before the war broke out, and who had kept in continual touch with him up to the day of his death.

Yutaka Tani, alias the "Malay Tiger," died a glorious death as a civilian in military service, and his spirit now reposes in peace in the Yasukuni Shrine, in common with the souls of those other gallant men who had fought for the peace of Greater East Asia.

Yutaka Tani was born in northern Kyushu in 1910. His family had always been an adventurous one and when Yutaka was two years old, his parents journeyed to Malaya and landed at Kota Bharu, on the Eastern coast.

Similar to Kipling's Kim

Yutaka's boyhood was thus spent in the Malay jungle, and he grew up into a sturdy boy and was as well versed in jungle lore as Rudyard Kipling's adventurous boy character, Kim.

About the time of the Manchurian Affair, the anti-Japanese feeling in Malaya, especially among the numerous Chinese, became so fierce that the Japanese were in continual danger of physical violence from the rioting Chinese. The British authorities were secretly instigating the Chinese to make life in general unbearable for the Japanese, and the police did nothing to stop their violence.

In November, 1932, when Yutaka was 22 years old, a band of rioting Chinese raided his home, looting and wrecking everything they could lay their hands on. Yutaka was absent at the time, or what followed would never have happened.

Sister Is Murdered

When Yutaka returned, he found his house in ruins, and his eight-year-old sister, Shizuko, was missing. Rage and anxiety struggled in his heart as he searched frantically for his beloved sister. He found her at last in a near-by rubber forest. Her bloody and maltreated body was lying among the fallen leaves, and to his horror, he found that her head had been chopped off.

With tumultous emotions raging in his breast, young Yutaka charged into the police-station, laid his case before the British officers, and demanded immediate justice. The officers received him coldly, and not only refused to do anything about the matter, but also did their best to let the murderers escape.

Yutaka returned to the jungle where the body of his sister lay, and clasping her lifeless, blood-stained form close to his breast, he made his historic vow.

Makes Vow to Sister

"I will never, never rest, until I have avenged your death, Shizuchan, my sister, sleep in peace, for your brother shall avenge you. For every drop of your dear, dear blood, I shall take a hundred from those cursed Chinese and British, Shizuchan, my sister, sleep in peace."

In the gathering gloom the jungle was silent, save for the faint rustling of the leaves. For long he knelt thus, holding his sister close, until the darkness swallowed them up.

Yutaka could do nothing openly against the Chinese or the British, for he was only a lone youth. Hitherto, a merry and sociable youth, he became silent and morose.

'Robin Hood of Malaya'

He took to the forested hills, and it was from this time that he began to establish his reputation as a "Robin Hood of the Malay forest." His activities were directed against the British and the rich Chinese merchants, and what he took from them he gave to the poor Malay folks, who were suffering under their oppression.

In 1933, he had to return to Japan for his conscription examination, and his parents and sisters went with him. He was not taken for military service, however, and he left his family in Japan and returned alone to his Malayan jungle.

"I have a mission to fulfil," he told his mother. "for I must avenge the death of my sister, Shizuko. You will not hear from me for a long time, yea, even for 10 or 15 years, until I have proved myself a man, and my work is done."

Back in Malaya, his warfare against his enemies became furious in the extreme. But the more he harassed the British and the Chinese, the kinder he was to the Malays. The Malays learned to trust him implicitly, and they regarded him as a god. Yutaka was simple, noble and courageous, and the Malays simply worshipped him.

Recruits 3,000 Cohorts

A great number of the Malays begged to be allowed to serve under him, and the volunteers increased until there were 3,000 brave men working under his leadership. He became known as Rajah Harriman, the "Malay Tiger."

The gang's activities were organized, and Rajah Harriman and his men roamed at will over the forested wilds of Kelantan and Pahang, making life a hell for the British and the Chinese, but helping the innocent Malays under them.

The "Malay Tiger" was personally a lonely man, and he longed for an opportunity of rendering some service to his country for the liberation of the Malays from the British yoke.

The chance came when he met Major Fujihara, to whom he opened out his heart. With the help of the Japanese officer, Yutaka enrolled as a Secret Service agent in the service of the Imperial Army. Thus Rajah Harriman, the "Malay Tiger," became Yutaka Tani again. He had a free hand in his operations and

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL ARMY EAGLES SMASH ENEMY AIR STRENGTH IN BURMA; PLANE TOLL 103 IN TEN DAYS

War Equipment Also Hit In Furious Blast From Skies

U.S. PRIDE DOWNED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 a.m. April 4.—Imperial Army Air Forces operating in the Burma district have almost entirely annihilated enemy planes and have also destroyed military equipment. From March 21 to 31, enemy planes destroyed numbered 103 (mainly planes brought from England and West Asia since the fall of Rangoon).

Another triumphant song was sung by Japanese Naval fliers when a bombing plane of the Navy shot down a Consolidated hydroplane of the Royal Air Force in the Indian Ocean a few days ago, according to a report from a member of the Navy Press Corps in Bali Island on April 2.

According to the account, one of the Japanese bombers, which was flying southward over the Indian Ocean some 350 miles from Bali Island in search of enemy planes, encountered a large hydroplane heading in the direction of Java Island. When the Japanese bomber flew near the enemy plane with full speed, it detected the tricolor mark, the insignia of the British air force painted on its tail wing.

Jubilant at having found an attractive prey, the navy bomber instantly followed the enemy warplane and machine-gunned it. The enemy, having no guns in the stern tried to flee from the attack of the bomber at full speed, but like a seahawk chasing an albatross, the Japanese bomber fired its deadly bullets with deadly accuracy against the large hydroplane.

After a few minutes, the enemy plane suddenly dropped its nose down and, bellowing a death roar, finally crashed on the dark-blue surface of the ocean. It remained on top of the sea for about 30 seconds and then disappeared. Some 10 members of the crew were seen swimming on the rough waves.

Triumphant over the feat, the Japanese bomber returned to its base in Bali Island. The enemy plane, sent to the bottom, later proved on examination to be a Consolidated hydroplane, the pride of the American navy, which had been given to the Royal Air Force.

Patrol Crew Important

Aschi Service

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 3.—The people at the home front should not forget the hidden efforts of the members of the patrol planes and the ground crew, who strive untiringly in the occupied areas.

In spite of the fact that they are in the tropics, the members of the patrol corps board the planes clad in thick winter clothing as the temperature over the southern regions is very low.

The quick change in climate in a few hours, ordinarily, should cause illness but since the outbreak of the current war, there has not been one single member of this corps who fell victim to bad health. This is due, above everything else, to the vigorous training they underwent during peacetime which has built up the iron physique of these men.

When they return after performing the day's work, however, the pilot as well as the other members of the patrol corps are pale in face because of the terrible strain, but nevertheless they are full of vigor and start preparing for the next day's work.

The difficulties experienced by the ground crew are also great. As the planes used for patrolling purposes are huge in size, even surpassing the so-called Flying Fortress of the American Boeing type, the amount of fuel they carry is very great, but the crew is confronted with various handicaps because the base is located, in most cases, in an inconvenient region in the vicinity of the firing line.

Usually, the crew get to work about three hours after sunset and work until the small hours of the morning in order to tune up the motor and complete the check-up of the plane.

The only consolation given to these people are their meals, which are prepared with the greatest of care by the naval intendant. Day after day, the intendant gets up at midnight and prepares the diet of the ground crew very carefully so as to preclude possible inefficiency in their work.

The last time this correspondent met him, the intendant said to me: "I do not ask for anything but for a hammock. I would rather sleep in the long-accustomed hammock any day than in the beds seized from the enemy."

Azad, Wavell Meeting To Discuss Problems On Defense of India

Domei

BERLIN, April 2.—Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the Indian Congress Party, is scheduled to meet General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India tomorrow, it was reliably learned here today. Discussions at the impending conference reportedly, will be centered around the Indian defense question which led to the flat rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals by Indian leaders.

KIANGSI OPERATIONS ENDED BY JAPANESE

Chungking Divisions Chased Out of Positions—Chiang's Men Desire Surrender

Domei

NORTH KIANGSU FRONT, April 3.—Having completed mopping-up operations in the northwestern part of the region south of the Hwai River, Kiangsu Province, Japanese Forces on March 31 returned to their original bases, it was learned today.

As the result of the campaign, the Chungking 171st and 172nd divisions and 12th Guerilla Corps were dislodged completely from their bases, thereby isolating the Chungking remnants in the northwestern part of the region south of the Hwai River.

Chungking prisoners captured by the Japanese Forces during the campaign said that Chungking troops in North Kiangsu Province wish to surrender to the Japanese Forces because they know the futility of further resistance, having learned of the Japanese victories over the United States and Britain in the Pacific, despite Chungking's efforts to conceal them.

The Chungking troops in the North Kiangsu area are ill-equipped and have not been paid for the last 10 months, the prisoners said.

Enemy Losing Heart

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 3.—Learning of the smashing Japanese victories in the Greater East Asia War, remnants of the Chungking troops have surrendered to Japanese one after another, despite desperate efforts by the Chungking authorities to check such action, according to field dispatches reaching here.

The brilliant war results scored by the Japanese has affected the morale of the Chungking troops so much that officers and men of the front line have lost all fighting spirit.

In the past month over 50 officers and men, including commanding officers of the Chungking army, surrendered to the Japanese. On March 2, it is reported that 144 officers and men armed with 70 rifles and 11 revolvers surrendered to the Japanese near Ningpo, Chekiang Province, while 130 other well-equipped Chungking troops surrendered to the Japanese troops near Icheng-hsien, north Hupeh Province on March 7.

An additional 240 remnants surrendered to the Japanese Forces at Su-hsea, north Anhwei, at Nanzin, at the northern tip of Chekiang, and at Yu-yao-hsien, Chekiang, during the week ending March 31.

ELECTION DUE APRIL 30 BY IMPERIAL ORDINANCE

Order Proclaimed in Official Gazette Today—Campaign Formally Under Way

An Imperial Ordinance ordering the holding of the general election on April 30, according to Article 18 of the House of Representatives Election Law, was proclaimed this morning in the Official Gazette.

With the issuance of the Imperial Ordinance for the holding of the 21st general election, prefectural governors will immediately announce the limit of election campaign expenditures in the respective districts, and candidates will register their candidacy with proper authorities. Thus, the election campaign will formally commence today.

The last general election was held five years ago, on April 30, 1937, and the coming election is, therefore, the first one to be held since the dissolution of political parties and under wartime conditions.

CHU MIN-YI EXTOLLS SPIRIT OF JAPANESE

Victories in East Asia War Not Due to Absorption of Western Civilization

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, attributes the continued victories of Japan to the spirit of the founding of the Japanese Empire and not to absorption of the material civilization of Western countries, according to Domei.

This belief was advanced by the Foreign Minister in an article contributed to the periodical Keikoku, or Statesmanship, in which he also points out that both Japan and China, through the Greater East Asia War are coming to realize more than ever before that the two nations can hope to prosper only by joining hands and that they would only exhaust themselves by continuing to fight against each other.

After surveying the history of the relations between Japan and China, Dr. Chu Min-yi says, "In the Greater East Asia War Japan is speedily defeating both Britain and the United States. To those who had been laboring under the misapprehension that Japan's military prowess was due solely to the absorption of the material civilization of Western countries and who had failed completely to grasp the great spirit of the founding of the Japanese Empire, Japan's blitz victories on land, sea and in air have come as a bolt from the blue.

Anglo-Americans Spiritless

"Japan is in possession of the great spirit of the founding of the Empire, whereas Britain and the United States do not have anything like it. Although Britain and America are in possession of numerous planes, big guns, warships and strong fortresses, the two nations are entirely lacking in moral backing and spiritual force. He who is lacking in spirit is like a corpse. That is the very reason why both Britain and the United States are heading for a miserable defeat.

"In the past 3,000 years of relationship between Japan and China, the culture of the latter had contributed greatly to Japan's progress, but in recent years conversely Japan's culture has contributed markedly to the progress of China.

"Accordingly, from now on Japan and China should interchange their civilizations freely for useful purposes. By so doing the two nations will be able to create a new culture for East Asia as a whole. That is the only way a permanent peace for East Asia can be realized.

"The success or failure and merits or demerits of things that happen in the society of mankind cannot be determined hastily, but nations and, races should come in contact with each other for peaceful purposes. Wars have far-reaching effects on mankind, and if wars are unavoidable, their miseries and cruelties must be turned so as to become foundations of future peace.

Four Points Established

"The Sino-Japanese conflict and the Greater East Asia War have served to establish at least the following four points:

"1. Japan and China are beginning to realize fully that they are not enemies but friends; that if they go forward hand in hand they will prosper.

"2. The Greater East Asia War has now disclosed the weakness and cruelty of the Anglo-American camp, and China is awakening to the fact that Britain and America are the real enemies of China.

"3. The miseries suffered by China through the Sino-Japanese hostilities have proved beyond any doubt the correctness and far-sightedness of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's Father. If this point is made clear to the entire Chinese people, general peace will come in due time, for the peace movement is in full accord with the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"4. Contacts between leading Japanese and Chinese have increased greatly since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, thereby contributing enormously to their mutual understanding."

TIN CAN COLLECTION STARTS IN NEW YORK

But Result of First Day's Effort Poor as Donors Fail to Heed Instructions

LISBON, March 17.—The first collection of used tin cans in the United States is being carried out in New York, reports the New York Herald Tribune.

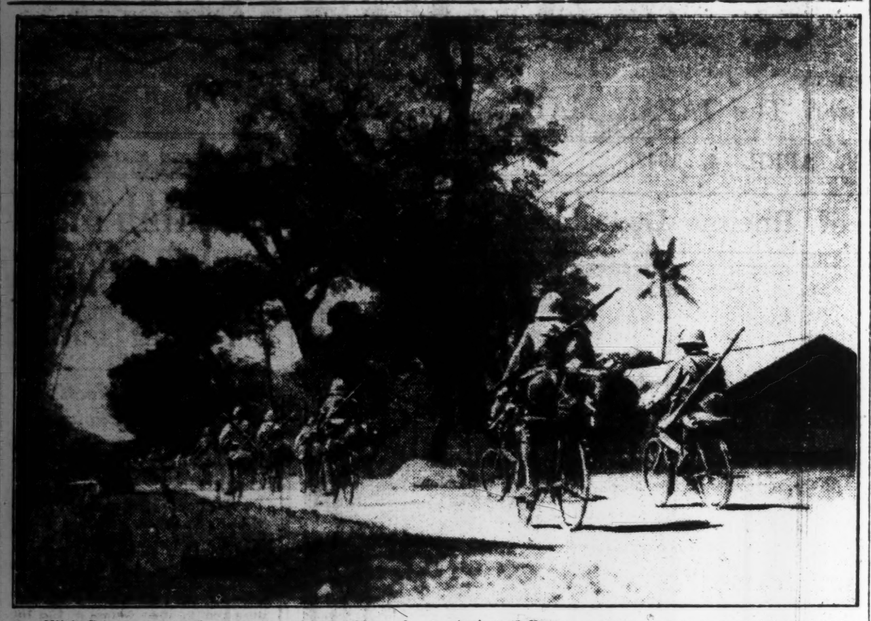
The growing scarcity in tin has compelled the authorities to organize the collection in order to make use of the tin from the cans.

As a result of the first day's collection, 70 tin cans were received. However, due to the failure of the population to observe instructions, some difficulties were caused. The donors of tin cans did not clean the cans, cut out the bottoms or pressed the cans together such as was requested.

The paper points out that if these instructions are not followed, it will not be worthwhile to go to all the labor involved in regaining the tin from the cans.

The collection in New York was organized by the city administration which sell the cans to factories. In addition, a Can Club has been formed in that city.

Advancing Along Burma Route



With Rangoon, terminus of the Chiang-aid road safely in Japanese hands, the ever-advancing Imperial Forces continue their march into the interior of Burma, wiping out enemy resistance and smashing facilities set up by the British-Chungking troops. (Censored by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Saturday, April 4

YOMIURI—Importance of Defense Power
NICHI NICHI—India and the United States
HOCHI—Rejection of Proposal by India Hailed

Importance of Defense Power

YOMIURI—Offering a promise of dominion status in its proposals to India, the British Government has tried to win India over to its side. Allegedly on the ground of lack of actual power on the Indian side, however, Britain planned to retain the defense of India in its own hands. What is intended by Britain by this action hardly requires explanation.

Simply disregarding the wishes of the Indian masses, Britain is trying unreasonably to drag India into war. The Indian leaders will not, of course, give way easily to such British trickery. It is only natural and just that the leaders of various parties in India have manifested their strong opposition to the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special British envoy.

How outrageous and inhuman the British policy toward India has been is a well-known fact to the world. It is hardly necessary to reiterate here.

Since the outbreak of the European War, Britain heavily exploited India's manpower and material resources for the prosecution of war. The woolen textile industry throughout India, for example, has been forced to continue day and night operations for the manufacturing of munitions goods for Britain. The shoe manufacturers in that country have been compelled to put out an average of 125,000 pairs of shoes per month. The jute industry, too, has been mobilized for the manufacturing of millions of jute bags to be used in the defense of the British mainland.

The industry in India has been playing an extremely important role for Britain. All munitions factories and shipyards in India have been mobilized for the manufacturing of machine-guns, tanks and airplanes under the supervision of the British and United States authorities.

These weapons manufactured by the Indians, though, quite ironically, were not and are not going to be used for the defense of India itself. They are to be utilized by Britain and the United States for their own defense purposes.

Not only are they thus exploited in their labor and materials by Anglo-American imperialism, but the Indian masses are also forced to take up arms on the first-line for the sake of those nations.

During the past two years since the opening of the European War, approximately 600,000 Indians were called to the colors. They are forced to sacrifice their lives on various fronts under the command of the British for a war to which they have no relation whatsoever.

Although both Britain and the United States are spreading propaganda to the effect that the British proposals released by Sir Stafford mean an epochal change in the British policy toward India, in reality, there is no fundamental change whatsoever. Not only that, Britain, which has hitherto ruthlessly exploited India's man and material resources, is now planning to make the whole of India a battlefield.

Meeting stern opposition from the Indian leaders, the British Government is reported to be planning to make some concessions in order to win India over to its side.

No matter how favorable the new British proposals may be, as long as the British Government tries to control the defense of India, there will be no real freedom for India.

The only way to freedom and independence for India is seizure of all rights by the Indians themselves. The Indian leaders must hold this fact foremost in their minds.

India and the United States

NICHI NICHI—Presumably greatly surprised at the strong stand taken by India in the current Anglo-Indian negotiations, the press in the United States has suddenly begun to assume a very threatening tone toward India.

The American press is now trying to intimidate India by declaring that India will lose the friendship of the United States if the former rejects British proposals. However, in view of the fact that Indian leaders now have openly proclaimed that Britain is an arch enemy of India, the United States, which has been aiding the enemy of India in maintaining the status quo can only be regarded as a co-enemy of India also.

It was the late President Woodrow Wilson who advocated racial self-determination at the Peace Conference in Paris. Despite this fact and most paradoxically, Mr. Wilson and the United States did not have any scruples about ignoring the racial self-determination of India.

When Britain threw its promise to grant independence to India on the scrap heap, the United States deliberately remained silent. It was also Mr. Wilson who shelved the Japanese racial equality proposal, which is closely related with Indian independence, at the Versailles Conference.

Thus, the United States has never been a good friend of India as it pretends to be.

Considering the fact that President Roosevelt now is staking the national destiny of the United States on the losing British horse, the future of India certainly must be of great concern to him and his faction.

The separation of India from the British yoke, which is destined to expedite the collapse of British influence, also must be a serious blow to the United States. This is the very reason why the United States now is trying to browbeat India into accepting the British demands.

In view of the fact that the United States, itself, became independent of Britain by cutting off British chains, which held that country in bondage, it would stand to reason that the United States should assist India in achieving its independence. But the fact is that the United States is now acting to the contrary, and this unreasonable stand is only liable to invite the contempt of India.

Rejection of Proposal by India Hailed

HOCHI—Hailing the flat rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals to India by Indian political organizations, including the Congress Party and the Muslim League, the Hochi, on Friday, editorially declared that Britain's efforts to rally the Indian population in the Allied war against Japan has been frustrated completely.

"How can India be satisfied with an offer of mere postwar dominion status while its defense, which is the most fundamental and indispensable State right for safeguarding the well-being of the country, is still to remain in British hands, the journal asked, adding that India today still remembers that it aided Britain's war effort during the first World War in exchange for a promise of dominion status by the British Government which was never realized.

Warning that India still stands at the crossroads with the crisis yet to come in the fight of the traditional British diplomacy of threat and blackmail which at present is but an indication of what is to be expected in the near future, the newspaper stated that if India falls before such an oppression and agrees to the creation of a common war front with Britain, then India will never see the light of freedom again.

'Malay Tiger' Winning Laurels With Bravery

(Continued From Page 1)

utilized his organized gang to the full.

British After the 'Tiger'

Yutaka and his men kept on pouring in report after report of valuable military secrets into the hands of the Japanese Army. As the relations between Japan and England became more and more strained, the British authorities increased their activities for the capture of Yutaka. The police net grew tighter and tighter round the former "Tiger," and many followers were lost.

Immediately before the outbreak of the current war, Yutaka shifted his headquarters to a village in southern Thai, where he reorganized a band consisting of his hundred best followers. The villagers respected him immensely, and asked him to become their chief. With the outbreak of the war, Yutaka ordered 60 of his best men to assemble in southern Thai to form a vanguard for entering Malaya.

On December 8 when war was declared, Yutaka and his cohorts advanced ahead of the Imperial Forces and burst through the frontier. Proceeding at a rapid rate from village to village, Yutaka and his men explained to the Malays the real aims of the Japanese Forces and completely won them over to their side.

Harassed British Lines

This vanguard, furthermore, did irreparable harm to the British defense, for Yutaka and his men, with their superior jungle craft, could travel through the forests with speed, and they cut all the British electric wires, destroyed their railways and severed their transport routes.

At Gemas, Yutaka ventured single-handed into the camp of the enemy and persuaded 1,800 Malay volunteers, in the service of the British Army, to join the Japanese side.

While in Perak, he discovered that the British had made preparations for blowing up the Perak Dam on the upper reaches of the Perak River. This gallant youth at once pierced the British lines, and at the risk of his life managed to remove the detonators that would have blown up the dam.

Falls Victim of Malaria

The services that Yutaka and his men performed for the Japanese Army were incalculable. Unfortunately, during the course of his unstinted services, he caught a particularly virulent type of malaria. He struggled on, however, but when he entered Johore Bharu, he fell down unconscious. He was at once taken to the field hospital.

Ever since he had become a Secret Service agent, Yutaka had wanted to inform his parents that he had at last joined the ranks of those gallant men, who were serving their country at the risk of their lives. Major Fujihara, his only friend, knew his desire, and with the aid of the War Office, he managed to inform Yutaka's mother of her son's brave work.

Yutaka's mother wept with joy when she heard the news. She at once wrote a letter in which she asked her son to die a glorious death for his country, and fall a real flower of the Yamato race. The letter was sent to Major Fujihara, who wept when he read the letter, and he at once showed it to Yutaka, whose condition had become much worse.

When Yutaka read the letter he uttered just one word. "Mother," he whispered, and wept. He wept silently, as a strong man weeps, and his sobs shook his weakened frame.

Rajah Harriman, the "Malay Tiger," the man who had been lord of the Malay forests, and the mere mention of whose name had struck terror into the hearts of his enemies, the man who had sacrificed everything to avenge the death of his little sister, wept, wept for hours when he received this letter from his mother.

Career Ends at 33

Later, he was taken to the Shonan Hospital, but his fever grew worse and on March 17, he breathed his last. Thus did Yutaka Tani, a remarkable man if ever there was one, die at the age of 33.

Before his death, Major Fujihara succeeded in getting the "Malay Tiger" appointed to a high post in the military administration, his followers also getting important posts. When he was told of his appointment, he smiled and said, "So Yutaka has become a Japanese official."

In an interview with the Asahi, Tomi Tani, the 60-year-old mother of Yutaka, told the correspondent that her son had always been a strong-willed child.

"When he departed from us with the firm determination to avenge the death of his sister," said the mother, "he told us that we would not hear from him for at least 10 years. I am so proud of him. I want to say to him, 'Now you've gone and done it!' His father, who died many years ago, must be rejoicing from his grave."

Yukino, the 26-year-old sister of Yutaka, lives in Fukuoka at present, to where she returned before the outbreak of the war. "One morning I heard a terrible commotion," she said to the correspondent, who interviewed her about the death of her younger sister, Shizuko, "and the proprietor of a shop next to ours came running with blood trickling down his shirt. I thought it was a fight at first, and went out to help the neighbor dress his wound."

Attacked by Chinese

"During my absence from the house, a band of 10 or more half-nude Chinese, armed with swords, entered the house, looting and wrecking everything they could lay their hands on. My sister, Shizuko was sleeping upstairs.

"Before I could go to her aid, the Chinese plunderers came running out, and I noticed to my horror that one of them was dangling the gory head of my sister from his hand. The blood was dripping from the severed neck as he ran away.

"Yutaka was absent at the time, and when he returned, he wept with mortification, saying that if he had been present such a thing would not have happened.

"I parted from him soon after, and never heard from him again."

Such is the strange and wonderful story of Yutaka Tani, the "Malay Tiger," the only Japanese to become a Malay outlaw chieftain, and who will always be remembered by the Malays as their benefactor, by the colonial British and Chinese as their persecutor, and by the Japanese as one of the most remarkable heroes, who ever died for their country.

JAVANESE CULTURE UPROOTED BY DUTCH

Living Traces of Ancient Java Civilization Hard to Find

The Netherlands, former masters of the East Indies, during their 300 years' stay in the region have all but completely destroyed native culture. The extent of this destruction was so great that the Japanese cultural workers operating in the islands are finding it hard to find any remnant of East Indies culture, on which to base their work, according to the Asahi dispatch from Batavia, on Thursday.

During the recent search in the bookshops of Batavia, the dispatch says, books written by native authors of the East Indies in their own language could not be found by the cultural workers belonging to the Japanese Forces. All the volumes found in the bookshops, of which Batavia has a great many, were those written by Netherlanders or Britishers in their own tongues. The entire native population of the East Indies, numbering 60,000,000, had been ignored wholesale as far as book writing was concerned.

It is already more than 20 days since the Japanese formally entered Batavia, and the Japanese, especially those engaged in cultural rehabilitation, have visited many parts of Java, the central island of the Netherlands East Indies, with the aim of coming across something native. The effort, however, has so far proved rather fruitless, the Asahi report declares.

In some places, many relics were found telling of the brilliant culture which had existed in the East Indies before they were brought under the domination of the Netherlanders. As far as the present-day native inhabitants are concerned, their ancient culture seems to have little connection with them, so relentless was the Netherlands system of driving out all the native culture.

Java Island has a native population of 40,000,000, of whom only 5 per cent are literate. The school attendance of the juvenile population is accordingly very small. Of all school-age children, only 15 per cent attend school regularly.

Native Culture Suppressed

The first Netherlands' ship to visit the East Indies came to Sumatra in 1595. In 1609, Batavia was made into a strategic port. During the subsequent 350 years, all native culture in the islands was suppressed by the Dutch masters. It was their intention to proclaim later that the whole region had no culture of its own, which allegation is put forth in black and white in a book on the East Indies by a Netherlander.

The efforts of the Japanese cultural workers operating in the East Indies are aimed at establishing a new culture in the area by employing as many elements of the native culture as possible. The Malay language will probably be written in Japanese syllabary, as one phase of the cultural work.

These cultural workers are composed of many novelists, critics and scenario writers, all ranking first in the younger circles of their fields. Among them are found the names of Tomon Abe, Akira Asano, Soichi Osake and Tokichi Ishimoto.

The first Nation conference between these cultural workers and representative native East Indians was held on March 27 at Batavia. One of the Japanese cultural workers at the conference, said, "As you see, all the Japanese present here are dressed in soiled clothes, and hardly look as if they were members of the Japanese intelligentsia. Our soiled clothes and the untidiness of our personal appearance, however, are result of our strenuous journey here over thousands of miles of sea and land. We have come here only on the strength of our zeal to help you establish your own culture."

It is up to the Japanese to free the natives of the East Indies from the Netherland culture that had been imposed on them for 300 years, the dispatch concludes.

War Victories Noted

Citizens of Japan-occupied Batavia are now showing keen interest in the continuing triumphant campaigns of the Imperial Forces. Shown above are appreciative spectators studying a map of East Asia on which Sun flags mark the steady advance of Japanese war efforts. (Censored by War Ministry)

Mothers Seen Factors For Bravery of Sons

(Continued From Page 1)

plane manned by several officers and men was forced to land before reaching the enemy base, when it was damaged in aerial combat, one of the officers, critically injured, said to his fellow-officers before he died:

"If you ever return, do not forget to apologize to my mother for my dying before rendering meritorious services, and ask her to bring up my son as a flier so that he can continue from where I left off."

"When a superior officer visited this man's home to convey the message, he was rather surprised for the house was no better than a shack, its ceiling damaged badly and its floor covered with mat-rush instead of tatami.

"At the sight of the officer, the mother quickly went into the back room and appeared, a few seconds later, clad in a patched but clean kimono. The officer found that the family was in the depth of poverty and that the hero's mother was the only person in the family earning a living as her husband had been in indifferent health for some time.

"The family was so poor that the hero's parents, unable to buy rice, were living on millet and potatoes. This woman, however, was the great mother of whom her hero-son begged forgiveness at the last moment of his life.

"Great mothers are created not because they are rich or poor, but because they have the indomitable spirit of sacrificing self to make a great men of their sons.

"I said at the beginning that without mothers, there would be no turmoils of war but that as such an eventuality is virtually impossible, war is inevitable. In order to win in an armed conflict, a nation must have strong soldiers and also, strong people. I am confident that mothers—and mothers alone—can strengthen the people of a country.

"There was not one person among the mothers of these War Gods who were known to be gossipers. Without a word of complaint or discontent in spite of the trying ordeals, they plugged away at their work for only one goal: to make real Japanese subjects of their children. I ask the mothers of today and tomorrow to copy these great women in fulfilling the weighty mission thus imposed on Japanese mothers."

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